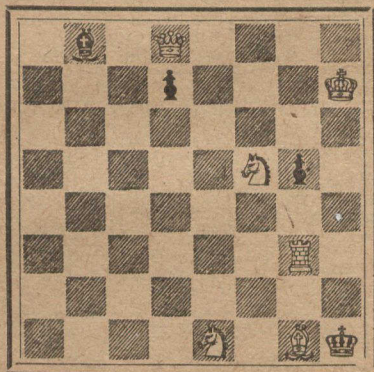


Solutions to problems and other correspondence should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Canadian Courier, 30 Grant Street, Toronto.

PROBLEM NO. 105, by Frank Janet.  
"A New Year's Gift."  
Black.—Four pieces.



White.—Six pieces.

White to play and mate in two.  
Problem No. 106, by V. Marin.  
First Prize, (ex-aequo), Rice Memorial  
Tourney.

White: K at Q8sq; Q at QKt8; Rs at K6 and K8sq; B at QKt5; Kts at QB5 and Q3; P at Q2.

Black: K at KB6; Rs at QR3 and Q3; B at QR7; Kt at Q8sq; Ps at QR6, Q5, K2, K4, KKt2 and KR6.

White mates in three.

#### SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 101, by D. J. Densmore.

1. R—Rsq, B—Rsq; 2. R—Kt7, threat;  
3. B—B6 mate.

1. ...., P—R7; 2. Q—KBsq, BxP; 3. Q—Kt2 mate.

1. ...., BxP; 2. B—B6ch, B—Q4; 3. R—Kt4 mate.

The clearance key is of the two-mover "annihilation" type. White's second move in the main play is termed a "shut off."

Problem No. 102, by C. Promislo.

1. B—B6, RxB; 2. KKtXR mate.  
1. ...., R—B5; 2. Kt—Kt3 mate.  
1. ...., threat; 2. Q—Q2 mate.

#### A REMARKABLE AMBUSCADE.

The remarkable ambush of the key-move in the following four-mover by W. Holzhausen will receive the more satisfactory explanation by perusal of the main variation. Later we will submit two specimens of the surprising influence of a White Queen along a rank and diagonal notwithstanding several intervening pieces.

Deutsches Wochensach, 1910.

White: K at QRsq; Q at QB7; B at KB4; Kts at QB5 and KB2; Ps at Q4, K2 and KKt6. Black: K at Q8; R at QKtsq; B3 at Q4 and Q7; Kts at QR2 and K8; Ps at QR4, QKt4, QB3 and QB7. Mate in four. (1. B—Kt5! BxB; 2. QxRP, P—Kt5; 3. Kt—Kt3ch, BxKt; 4. QxB mate! if 1. ...., R—K or KBsq; 2. QxRP, etc. The threat is 2. Q—B4.)

#### Correction.

A Black Pawn at KB7 will make Problem No. 90 sound.

#### CHESS AMONG THE ENEMY.

The following highly interesting game, contested as far back as last May, between Dr. Tarrasch and Mieses in Germany, recently reached the United States via Holland. Mieses was the victor, his conduct of the Black forces being in his best style. It is not at all improbable that the outcome of this game may have led up to the subsequent match in which Mieses was decisively vanquished.

#### French Defence.

Dr Tarrasch. White.  
1. P—K4  
2. P—Q4  
3. B—Q3  
4. BxP  
5. B—Q3  
6. PxB  
7. Kt—KB3  
8. Castles  
9. B—Kt5ch  
10. Q—K2  
11. B—QB4  
12. P—QR3  
13. B—Q3  
14. P—KKt3  
15. P—B4  
16. PxB  
17. B—KB4  
18. Kt—B3  
19. Q—Q2 (f)  
20. Kt—QR4 (g)  
21. Kt—B3  
22. Kt—K5  
23. BxR  
24. Q—Kt5  
25. Q—R4

Black.  
J. Mieses.  
1. P—K3  
2. P—Q4  
3. PxB  
4. Kt—KB3  
5. P—B4  
6. BxP  
7. Kt—B3  
8. Kt—QKt5  
9. B—Q2  
10. Castles  
11. R—Bsq  
12. QKt—Q4  
13. Q—B2  
14. KR—Ksq  
15. P—K4  
16. P—K5  
17. Q—Kt3  
18. PxB  
19. B—R6  
20. Q—Kt4  
21. Q—B5  
22. RxBt (h)  
23. KtXP  
24. P—B3  
25. QxQ

26. PxQ  
27. Kt—Kt  
28. Kt—K3  
29. PxB  
30. KxB  
31. K—Kt2  
32. QR—Qsq  
33. P—Kt3  
34. R—Q2  
35. R—Qsq  
36. R—QBsq  
37. R—B7  
38. K—B2  
Resigns.

(a) It has been the custom to retreat with the Bishop to Q3. Instead, it might be well worth experimenting with B—B3, where the Bishop would exercise control over Black's Queen's Wing, the scene of the manoeuvres which pave the way for White's subsequent troubles. It is doubtful whether Black, in that case, would have continued with P—B4.

26. PxB  
27. R—Qsq  
28. BxKt  
29. BxR  
30. R—Bsqch  
31. P—K5  
32. R—B4  
33. K—B2  
34. K—Kt3  
35. K—R4  
36. R—B6  
37. RxB  
38. P—Q7

(b) Causing White to lose time in order to retain his King's Bishop.

(c) In order to prevent Kt—B5, as he did not wish to exchange his Queen's Bishop in case the Knight were to seize upon that important point. Moreover, Black would be left with both of his Bishops and the preferable position. As it is, the advance weakens the White Pawn position somewhat.

(d) Very fine play and in Mieses's most forceful style. Among other things, the move forestalls B—KB4 on the part of White.

(e) To be sure, White might play BxPch, before capturing the Knight, but the ensuing position would not be favorable.

(f) If 19. QxP, then 19. ...., QxP, threatening BxPch.

(g) White cannot very well move his King's Rook out of danger, as Black would counter with Kt—Kt5.

(h) Carrying out his combination in the proper spirit. From now on it is Black for choice.

(i) It is clear that White cannot play Kt—Kt, as the exchange would bring about a mating position, against which he would be quite helpless. The text move is about all at his disposal, because Black threatens Kt—Kt, followed by Q—Q4.

(j) Much superior to BxR.

(k) If 32. ...., R—B5, then White can play RxB.

(Score and notes from the New York "Evening Post.")

## DIS-FRENCHISING CANADIANS

(Concluded from page 12.)

important, nay vital, to a proper understanding of the position to-day.

There may be those to-day who disagree with the views expressed at Westminster towards the close of the eighteenth century, and refuse to acknowledge that they now have any binding force.

"Surely we are progressive!" exclaims a critical reader. "It is the privilege of all sovereign peoples to make and unmake laws! Are we to be eternally bound by the views of our predecessors? We are a sovereign people!"

But there are changeable laws and unchangeable laws. Sovereignty falls far short of complete liberty of action. A writer in a recent issue of the *Hilbert Journal* expresses this now gen-

erally accepted dictum in these words:

"The independence of nations has many limitations, financial, moral, even legal in character; and though the regard paid to such limitations depends largely on the forces at command, they cannot be ignored even by the strongest among the nations of the earth. The theory of independence, in its fulness, would postulate not merely plenipotentiary rights of internal administration, but equally untrammelled rights of unrestricted and unprovoked aggression. It is simply disingenuous to maintain that the actual situation to-day, however much it calls for improvement, gives any practical justification to such a theory as this."

Eminent British and English-speaking Canadian statesmen for many

years have regarded the Quebec Act as containing a precise "pledge" to the French-Canadians of the preservation of language in the territory ceded under the conquest. Such was clearly the intention of the statesmen who designed the Act; if the words actually drafted into the Act were not sufficient for the purpose there yet remains an obligation, surely not the less sacred because it is moral. However, the case does not rest here. There are even stronger foundations upon which have been built the rights of French-Canadians to racial self-expression.

## The Dread and Hope of Peace

(Continued from page 11.)

Peace work, but I will cite only four more. First, the tearing up of a thousand miles of Canadian steel rails and their export to France, means that the steel mills will have to turn in and make rails when the demand for munitions steel has ended. Second, take so hum-drum an industry as the making of sewer and gas pipes. This trade is demoralized for lack of raw materials, and yet the wear and tear on sewer and gas mains goes on and will have to be made good. A big demand is bound to ensue as soon as Peace relieves the raw material situation. Third, in regard to one of the greatest of Canadian industries, that of car-building and car-repairing. At present the activities of our plants are concerned chiefly with product for foreign countries or with munitions. Even if that were not the case they would be unable to get raw material or labour to carry on the ordinary car-building and car repair work of this country. Consequently there will be a heavy demand on these concerns after the war. In recent months the inability of these plants to meet the requirements of our railways was made clear by the car shortage. The fourth example is extremely important. It lies in the statement of a financier connected with a Collingwood ship-building con-

(Concluded on page 28.)

# A National Call for Information!

THIS CARD MUST BE FILLED IN AND PROMPTLY RETURNED BY ALL MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 65 INCLUSIVE.

## NATIONAL SERVICE CANADA.

1. What is your full name? .....	2. How old are you? ..... years
3. Where do you live? Province .....	5. In what country were you born? }
4. Name of city, town, village or Post Office } .....	6. In what country was your father born? }
Street ..... Number .....	7. In what country was your mother born? }
10. How much time have you lost in last 12 months from sickness? }	8. Were you born a British subject? .....
11. Have you full use of your arms? .....	9. If not, are you naturalized? .....
12. Of your legs? .....	15. Which are you—married, single or a widower? }
13. Of your sight? .....	16. How many persons besides yourself do you support? }
14. Of your hearing? .....	
17. What are you working at for a living? .....	
18. Whom do you work for? .....	
19. Have you a trade or profession? .....	20. If so, what? .....
21. Are you working now? .....	22. If not, why? .....
23. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war? .....	
24. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work? .....	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THIS CARD ARE ON THE OTHER SIDE. IT ASKS 24 QUESTIONS. COUNT YOUR ANSWERS

Write your Answers on the Card which you will shortly receive and Return Promptly. It is Obligatory!